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AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA AMENDING THE 1989  
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AS ADOPTED BY ORDINANCE NO.  
89-17, AS AMENDED; AMENDING THE TEXT OF THE **LAND**  
**USE ELEMENT** (TO REVISE EXCAVATION AND MINING);  
**HOUSING ELEMENT** (TO REVISE REGARDING COUNTY  
ROLE); **UTILITIES ELEMENT** (TO UPDATE WATER,  
WASTEWATER, AND SOLID WASTE TEXT POLICY LANGUAGE,  
AND MAPS); **HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT** (TO ADD  
AN INVENTORY OF DESIGNATED HISTORIC SITES AND  
DISTRICTS); **MAP SERIES** (TO DELETE A MAP OF  
HISTORIC RESOURCES; AND ADD A MAP OF DESIGNATED  
HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS); AND AMENDING ALL  
ELEMENTS AS NECESSARY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF  
LAWS IN CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY;  
PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE 1989 COMPREHENSIVE  
PLAN; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

19  
**WHEREAS**, on August 31, 1989, the Palm Beach County Board of County  
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Commissioners adopted the 1989 Comprehensive Plan by Ordinance No. 89-  
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17; and

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**WHEREAS**, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners  
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amends the 1989 Comprehensive Plan as provided by Chapter 163, Part II,  
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Florida Statutes; and

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**WHEREAS**, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners have  
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initiated amendments to several elements of the Comprehensive Plan in  
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order to promote the health, safety and welfare of the public of Palm  
28  
Beach County; and

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**WHEREAS**, the Palm Beach County Local Planning Agency conducted a  
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public hearing on February 12, February 19, and March 12, 1999, to  
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review the proposed amendments to the Palm Beach County Comprehensive  
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Plan and made recommendations regarding the proposed amendments to the  
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Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners pursuant to Chapter  
34  
163, Part II, Florida Statutes; and

35  
**WHEREAS**, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners, as  
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the governing body of Palm Beach County, conducted a public hearing  
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pursuant to Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes, on March 30, 1999,  
38  
to review the recommendations of the Local Planning Agency, whereupon

the Board of County Commissioners authorized transmittal of proposed amendments to the Department of Community Affairs for review and comment pursuant to Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, Palm Beach County received on June 21, 1999, the Department of Community Affairs "Objections, Recommendations, and Comments Report," dated June 18, 1999, which was the Department's written review of the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments; and

**WHEREAS**, the written comments submitted by the Department of Community Affairs contained no objections to the amendments contained in this ordinance;

WHEREAS, on August 17, 1999, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners held a public hearing to review the written comments submitted by the Department of Community Affairs and to consider adoption of the amendments; and

WHEREAS, the Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners has determined that the amendments comply with all requirements of the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulations Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY  
COMMISSIONERS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

## Part I. Amendments to the 1989 Comprehensive Plan

Amendments to the text of the following Element of the 1989 Comprehensive Plan are hereby adopted and attached to this Ordinance in Exhibit 1:

- A. **Land Use Element**, to revise regarding Mining and Excavation;
- B. **Housing Element**, to revise and update;
- C. **Utility Element**, to revise and update;
- D. **Historic Preservation Element**, to add an inventory of designated historic sites and districts;
- E. **Map Series**, to delete the Historic Resources Map;

1                   F.    Map Series, to add a Designated Historic Sites and Districts  
2                   Map;

3                   G.    And Amending all elements as necessary.

4                   Part II. Repeal of Laws in Conflict

5                   All local laws and ordinances applying to the unincorporated area  
6                   of Palm Beach County in conflict with any provision of this ordinance  
7                   are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

8                   Part III. Severability

9                   If any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of  
10                   this Ordinance is for any reason held by the Court to be  
11                   unconstitutional, inoperative or void, such holding shall not affect  
12                   the remainder of this Ordinance.

13                   Part IV. Inclusion in the 1989 Comprehensive Plan

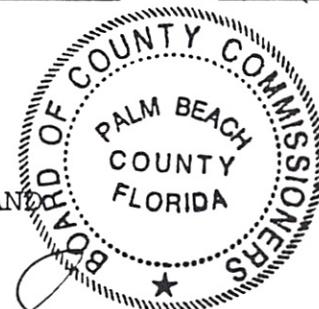
14                   The provision of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part  
15                   of the 1989 Palm Beach County Comprehensive Plan. The Sections of the  
16                   Ordinance may be renumbered or relettered to accomplish such, and the  
17                   word "ordinance" may be changed to "section," "article," or any other  
18                   appropriate word.

19                   Part V. Effective Date

20                   The effective date of this plan amendment shall be the date a  
21                   final order is issued by the Department of Community Affairs or

15 By: Joan Larey By Maud Ford Lee  
16 Deputy Clerk Chair

17 APPROVED AS TO FO  
18 LEGAL SUFFICIENCY



21            Filed with the Department of State on the 25th day  
22            of August, 1999.

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## EXHIBIT 1

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Add a Designated Historic Sites and Districts Map	

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## A. Housing Element, Updates and Revisions

**REVISIONS:** To revise and update. The revisions are numbered below, and shown with the added text underlined, and the deleted text ~~struck out~~.

### Objective 1.1: Provision of Affordable Housing

1. **Policy 1.1-a:** For the period through ~~1999~~ 2000, Palm Beach County shall utilize the strategies identified in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan for Palm Beach County/Delray Beach Home Consortium to meet the need identified in the Consolidated Plan: 797 rental units annually, and 1,779 ownership units annually, with special attention to the needs of very low and low income households in addition to special populations, including rural and farmworker households.
2. **Policy 1.1-m:** The Department of Housing and Community Development with the assistance of **Planning, Zoning and Building** shall provide for the coordination, outreach and information dissemination of all aspects of the housing delivery system including availability and location of affordable housing assisted with Federal, State, or County funds.

### Objective 1.4: Special Needs Housing

3. **Policy 1.4-a:** Utilizing the best available data for special needs population housing needs, such as the "Residential Survey Analysis Report," October, 1996, conducted by the Health and Human Services Planning Association, Inc., and the Department of Community Affairs, Affordable Housing Needs Assessment, April 1996, the County shall address special needs housing through the following:
  - ~~the Community Services Department shall coordinate with the State of Florida Department of Children and Family Services to continue ongoing and establish new local programs providing financial assistance to private and non-profit sponsors to ensure that adequate group homes and foster care facilities are provided for County residents;~~
  - **The Department of Housing and Community Development and the Commission on Affordable Housing** shall continue to help address the county's special needs housing deficiencies by establishing policies and procedures that will provide continued financial assistance to proposed eligible housing projects that will produce shelter and homeownership opportunities to the: disabled; elderly; farmworker; lower-income; and single-parent headed households. Special Needs housing and services shall remain of the highest priority in Housing and Community Development's Five Year Consolidated Plan. Also, the Commission on Affordable Housing shall market its available housing assistance to include housing opportunities for all eligible special needs individuals and households.
  - **The Department of Housing and Community Development, the Commission on Affordable Housing and the Community Services Department** shall provide technical assistance to not-for-profit housing agencies and service provision agencies that provide services and/or housing to special needs households. Such technical assistance shall enable those housing agencies and service providers to locate suitable state, federal and charitable funding sources and make appropriate applications for funding. Local funding sources shall continue to include the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, the Home Investment Partnership Program, the Emergency Shelter Grant Program (ESGP), the State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) program, and the Robert E. Pinchuck Memorial Affordable Housing Trust Fund. The above mentioned county agencies shall also continue to directly apply for state and federal special needs housing funds when warranted. These programs shall provide assistance to individuals and/or households including the: disabled; elderly; homeless; and farmworkers.
  - provide coordination and outreach with agencies involved in the development of housing for all special needs populations, including rural and farmworker populations. [9J-5.010(3)(c)7 F.A.C.]

4. **Policy 1.4-f:** The County shall help develop and manage housing programs for migrant farmworkers, through organizations including but not limited to the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Housing Service, Pockets of Poverty, Farmer's Home Administration United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development, Palm Beach County Public Housing Authority, Centro Campesino, Neighbors Organized for Adequate Housing (NOAH), and the agri-businesses.
5. **Policy 1.4-h:** The County shall coordinate with, and use the resources of the Department of Community Affairs Division of Housing and Community Development, the Farmer's Home Administration United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to administer programs to improve opportunities for farmworkers.
6. **Policy 1.4-j:** The County, through the **Commission on Affordable Housing**, shall set aside a percentage of the Housing Trust Fund give priority and establish special criteria for farmworker housing.

#### **Objective 1.5 Concentrations of Affordable Housing**

7. **Policy 1.5-c:** ~~In an effort to offset existing high concentrations of affordable housing in areas of the County, the County shall provide for the inclusion of market rate housing into areas of high concentration of very low and low income households. Inclusion actions shall be accommodated through site specific amendments to the Future Land Use Map and resulting development must comply with the following:~~
  1. ~~The maximum density shall be pursuant to the HR-12 land use designation;~~
  2. ~~The resulting development must qualify, in land area, for a PDD zoning designation and be subsequently approved as a PDD-PUD;~~
  3. ~~The project site must be located within a Study Sector, identified within the June, 1994 PBC Affordable Housing Study and mapped by Planning Division, under the category of More than Sector's Share of Low and Very Low Income Households; and~~
  4. ~~The project (development) shall not receive any local, state, or federal subsidy or assistance which is for the purpose of reducing housing costs and providing affordable housing.~~

~~Notwithstanding the above, except for the site specific petition 96-78 RES 1, which shall be a pilot study, no site specific amendments may be pursued for inclusion until Amendment Round 98-2. Prior to that time, the Planning Division shall undertake an assessment of the pilot project and make appropriate amendments, including the possible deletion of the inclusion provisions, in Amendment Round 97-2. The Planning Division is responsible for the analysis and recommendations to the BCC relating to this policy. All HR-12 petitions shall be approved, approved with conditions, or denied by the Board of County Commissioners.~~

## B. Utility Element, Updates and Revisions

**REVISIONS:** To revise and update. The revisions are numbered below, and shown with the added text underlined, and the deleted text struck out.

1. **REPLACE the term “Sanitary Sewer” with “Wastewater” throughout the Element (Sanitary Sewer Wastewater).**
2. **REVISE the Assessment and Conclusions Section, Utility Element, Introduction, Page 2.0-UT, bullets.**
  - The US Army Corp of Engineers Central and South Florida (C&SF) Project Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy), authorized by the US Congress in 1992 and due by July 1, 1999. This project will study will examine structural and operational modifications to the regional water management system to protect the Everglades and the Florida Bay ecosystems and to improve other functions including urban and agricultural water supply and flood control.
  - The Restudy was fully integrated in 1995 with the An Interim Plan for Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, which will be released in 1997 was adopted by the SFWMD Governing Board in March of 1998. The Interim Plan included recommendations for water supply and water resource development projects to help meet the needs of the region through 2010. The Interim Plan also lays out a map to develop a 20 year water supply plan for the region. This plan, known as the LEC 2020 Plan, is scheduled to be completed by April 2000 and will incorporate fully the water supply provisions of Chapter 373, F.S. The LEC Plan and the Restudy were carefully coordinated by the SFWMD and the Army Corps of Engineers to ensure integration of water resource planning for the region.
  - Ano Other related programs under the umbrella of the Restudy are: the development of Water Preserve Areas (WPA's) Feasibility Study, which is exploring concepts to capture and store excess surface waters that are normally released to tide via the C&SF Project canal system by backpumping these surface waters to the WPA's; which would enhance the East Coast Buffer along the Everglades Water Conservation Areas; and the Southern L-8 Project the Comprehensive Water Management Plan for Northern Palm Beach County, which would capture water from the southern L-8 Basin, provide water quality treatment, and route water to the West Palm Beach Water Catchment Area and the Loxahatchee River Slough and the NW Fork of the Loxahatchee River, when needed; and the Integrated Water Resources Strategy for Southeastern Palm Beach County, which includes improving existing flood control and water supply services for the urban and agricultural areas, water supply augmentation through the use of alternative water technologies, and coordination with regional ecosystem enhancement and land use planning efforts.
  - In 1994 the Federal and State governments entered into an settlement agreement to settle a Federal lawsuit and the Everglades Forever Act was enacted. The implementation of this act includes the development of Stormwater Treatment Areas (STA's) and the establishment of Best Management Practices (BMP's) in the Everglades Agricultural Area, with the purpose of filtering phosphorus and other detrimental nutrients currently going to the Everglades.
  - Several Federal and State legislative initiatives and regulatory programs which have been adopted or are currently being discussed, might also have an impact on the surface and groundwater management situation in South Florida and particularly in Palm Beach County. Among them is the 1995 Florida Water Plan (FWP) which includes directives mandating water management districts and other agencies to achieve “Minimum Flows and Levels” (MFL's) for Florida water courses, lakes and aquifers, and also calls for new legislation to strengthen the link between land use planning and water management.

Palm Beach County should continues to actively participate in all the above described projects and will follow the outcome of the several initiatives. In order to provide a more efficient and balanced review of these projects, to develop consolidated and technically

sound position statements on the diverse issues, and to identify their potential impact on Palm Beach County, the County Administration created a Water Issues Group. This group includes top administrators, executives and senior professionals from the County's WUD, ERM, PZ&B, and Engineering departments and the County Administration. The County has also developed through the WUD a County Water Policy, which is used as a guide to evaluate the diverse initiatives as they become adopted or are finalized, and to help provide more specific position statements. Further analysis of these issues should will be reflected in the Utility Support Document and modifications or updates to the Goals, Objectives and Policies should might be implemented as needed.

3. **REPLACE subtitle with "Assessment and Conclusions" and REVISE text, Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Sub-Element, Introduction, Section B Subtitle and underlying paragraphs, Pages 3.0-UT through 5.0-UT.**

**B. Summary of Principal Findings and Plan Approach Assessment and Conclusions**

Southeast Florida is a region where appropriate management of water resources is critical for the future sustainability of the region. This region encompasses a fast and steady growing population, some of the most important agricultural industries in the country, and last but not least, a fragile natural environment which includes the Everglades National Park and its supporting regional ecosystem. The region's water resources need to be planned and managed in order to respond to the competing needs of the growing population, the continuation of agriculture and the preservation and enhancement of the region's natural resources.

Palm Beach County is participating in and closely following the diverse regional programs addressing the future of water resources and water supply in the region. Several policies in this sub-element and other elements of the Comprehensive Plan state the need for County participation and monitoring of these regional initiatives.

**1. General Findings**

The most relevant issues addressed in the relating to Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Wastewater Sub-Element in Palm Beach County are the following:

- a. The unincorporated area of Palm Beach County receives potable water and/or sanitary sewer wastewater from multiple providers. This Sub-Element identifies the service areas, capacities, and level of service of each provider. Analysis performed for this Sub-Element determines the impact of the proposed Land Use Plan on each provider's ability to meet future demand. This analysis provides the basis for intergovernmental and government/private provider coordination, to assure the availability of potable water and /or sanitary sewer wastewater to meet projected demand. It also assures the County that needs can be met in the County's own service area.
- b. The Sub-Element also provides a strategy to assist the County in meeting the requirements of Chapter 163.3180(2)(a), F.S., to provide required public services, such as potable water and sanitary sewer wastewater, concurrently with the demands for those services. This strategy includes a capacity management system, which is necessary because the unincorporated area receives service from a number of providers.
- c. The Sub-Element provides information for current and future property owners and developers regarding proposed location, levels of service (LOS), and capacity of potable water and sanitary sewer wastewater service.
- d. Palm Beach County residents obtain potable water and sanitary sewer wastewater services through a variety of service providers. Population living within municipalities received drinking water either from those municipalities, or private franchises or special districts authorized to serve those municipal residents. The exceptions are the municipalities of Greenacres City where potable water and sanitary sewer wastewater services are totally provided by the Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department; the City of Atlantis, the towns of Haverhill, Cloud Lake and Golfview, and a portion of Lake Clarke Shores where potable water is also provided by Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department. The remaining residents located in the

~~unincorporated portion of the County receive services from one of the following sources:~~

## **2. Potable Water Issues**

The residents of unincorporated areas of the County receive potable water services from one of the following sources:

- a. Eastern Palm Beach County: Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department (PBCWUD); Seacoast Utilities; Acme Improvement District; Town of Jupiter; Village of Palm Springs; City of Lake Worth; City of Boynton Beach; City of Riviera Beach; Village of Tequesta; City of Delray Beach; City of Boca Raton; Village of Royal Palm Beach; Seminole Water Control District, a new utility provider; and small private water supply systems.
- b. Glades Area (Western Palm Beach County): City of Belle Glade; City of Pahokee; City of South Bay; and small private water supply systems.
- c. While most eastern Palm Beach County drinking water providers rely upon groundwater as the source of raw water, the Glades area municipalities draw water from Lake Okeechobee.

## **3. Sanitary Sewer Wastewater Issues**

Unincorporated residents located in eastern Palm Beach County received ~~sewer sanitary~~ service from one of three types of systems:

- a. Central ~~sanitary sewer wastewater~~ service, including the Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department (PBCWUD), Loxahatchee River Environmental Control District (ENCON), Seacoast Utilities, Acme Improvement District, Seminole Water Control District, and ~~the municipalities; service providers.~~
- b. Package treatment plant systems serving only one land use or development (such as a mobile home park); or
- c. Septic tanks operated and permitted under the provisions of the County's Environmental Control Rule I (ECR I).

A majority of the urban unincorporated areas in the Glades are served by the cities of Belle Glade, Pahokee and South Bay. ~~A small percentage Significant portions of the unincorporated rural residential Palm Beach County including antiquated and unrecorded subdivisions, some of which are growing at a faster rate than other areas in the County area relies on septic tanks.~~

~~Package treatment plants serving labor camps and sugar industry sites are also present in unincorporated Palm Beach County areas in the Glades. Palm Beach County is considering through the Managed Growth Program the prohibition of package treatment plants in the urban and limited urban service areas, while allowing restricted use of package plants in the Everglades Agricultural Area and in other areas dedicated to agricultural production, in order to provide wastewater service to bonafide agricultural uses and to essential public facilities.~~

## **4. REVISE the Stormwater Management Assessment and Conclusions Section, Stormwater Management Sub-Element, Introduction, Section B- Assessment & Conclusions, Page 18.0-UT.**

### **1. Capacity constraints of the Primary Surface Water Management System**

A major consideration throughout this Sub-element is that the existing primary surface water management system is expected to remain essentially fixed in capacity. ~~The primary surface water management system includes components of the Central & South Florida Project and classified surface waters of the State located in Palm Beach County. The various jurisdictions in the County must coordinate efforts in order to provide acceptable levels of protection under this constraint. The future of stormwater and surface water management in the County will be dependent on allocating drainage/runoff discharge in a~~

fixed system. While such discharges are under the permitting jurisdiction of the *South Florida Water Management District* and the existing twenty drainage, water management and improvement districts operating in the County, the Palm Beach County is charged with regulating the on-site secondary and tertiary systems. Site-specific drainage designs requiring retention/detention and other non-structural techniques, will be the focal point of the County's campaign.

## **2. The Central and South Florida Restudy**

The US Army Corp of Engineers Central and South Florida (C&SF) Project Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy), authorized by the US Congress in 1992 and due by July 1, 1999, will examine structural and operational modifications to the regional water management system to protect the Everglades and the Florida Bay ecosystems and to improve other functions including urban and agricultural water supply and flood control. As result of these modifications, there is the potential for enhancing flood protection and improving the surface water management system in Palm Beach County.

## **3. Stormwater quality management**

Stormwater quality is addressed in Palm Beach County primarily through the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. The County and 39 other entities jointly applied for a permit in 1995. The permit requires that stormwater discharges from areas of new development, significant redevelopment and roadways shall not cause or contribute to violations of State Water Quality Standards.

An initial five year monitoring period is required by the NPDES permit. Analysis of data collected during the monitoring period must determine whether existing water quality standards for stormwater discharge are adequate to protect water quality within the classified receiving water bodies. The results will be used to determine if land development regulations should be modified to require reduced discharge or improved treatment of stormwater from areas of new urban development, or if retrofitting is needed in identified existing problem areas.

## **5. REVISE the Solid Waste Assessment and Conclusions Section, Solid Waste Sub-Element, Introduction, Page 27.0 -UT, Assessment and Conclusions section.**

~~In February 1995 an amendment to the original 1988 Interlocal Agreement between the Solid Waste Authority and the County was approved. This Amendment transferred the responsibility for the Local Hazardous Waste Management Assessment and the Small Quantity Generator (SQG) Notification program to the Palm Beach County Health Department. The rationale for this transfer was to integrate the Assessment and Notification programs into the Licensing program developed by the Public Health Department pursuant to Ordinance 87-22. This effort also eliminated a potential duplication of effort by the Authority and the Public Health Department. The transition of operational responsibilities and records was completed in 1995.~~

### **A. The Solid Waste Authority's Mandate**

The Solid Waste Authority (SWA) of Palm Beach County is a dependent special taxing district created by the Florida Legislature under the Palm Beach County Solid Waste Act, Chapter 75-473, Laws of Florida, as amended.

Under this Act, the SWA was established for the purpose of developing and implementing plans for an integrated countywide solid waste management system comprised of recycling, resource recovery, transfer station and landfill facilities designed to serve the future needs of the County at reasonable cost. The SWA has the power to construct and operate solid waste disposal facilities, including resource recovery facilities and to require that all solid waste collected by private and/or public agencies within the County be delivered to processing and disposal facilities designated by the Authority.

### **B. The Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan**

The Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) of the SWA has been adopted as the program for solid waste management in Palm Beach County. The ISWMP was

developed incorporating the principles of Integrated Solid Waste Management which include waste reduction, use of a combination of techniques and programs tailored to local conditions and circumstances, flexibility and long-term strategic planning. These principles allow the SWA to use the various options available for different segments of the waste streams in a hierarchy of waste management alternatives. The hierarchy defined in the ISWMP is Source Reduction, Recycling, Composting, Combustion and Landfill. It can be represented as a pyramid, with Source Reduction at the top, and Landfill as the base.

#### **C. Solid Waste Disposal Capacity**

The ISWMP provides for additional disposal capacity to replace the existing capacity upon depletion, which is projected to occur in approximately the year 2020. The ISWMP calls for a regular evaluation of the remaining system capacity, using a Landfill Depletion Model. The amount of remaining capacity (in years) can be used as a basis for initiating the steps to develop or implement replacement capacity. Typically, it may take up to 10 years to site, acquire, permit, and develop replacement disposal facilities. Once a piece of property has been acquired, permitting and development can take up to 5 years, depending on the specifics of the site.

The ISWMP serves as a basis for initiating this process at the appropriate time. The regular review of remaining capacity assures that this process can be initiated in sufficient time to provide replacement capacity. The initiation of these activities will be determined by the remaining life of the disposal facility. A piece of property in the EAA was acquired in 1996 as a potential future landfill site.

#### **D. The Landfill Depletion Model**

The disposal capacity of the system will be evaluated annually using the Landfill Depletion Model. The amount of available capacity, combined with a regular review of remaining capacity and population growth, enables the Authority to initiate policy and planning activities for replacement capacity at a future date. Presently, it appears those activities would be initiated in the 2010 - 2015 time frame, depending on the alternatives pursued.

#### **E. Level of Service**

Historically, the per capita generation of solid waste in this country had increased at the rate of three to four percent per year throughout the 1960s and 1970s. This historical increase was a result of greater use of packaging materials and disposable products, coupled with a rise in the standard of living.

This increase has slowed considerably as a result of increased awareness and concern for recycling and reuse of solid waste as well as improved markets for recovered materials, providing increased economic incentives. In addition, the Solid Waste Authority achieved its 50% reduction goal by 1998 and has launched a source reduction program to reduce the generation of solid waste.

The strongest evidence in support of the stabilization of waste generation rates is the per capita rate calculated by the Authority based on waste delivered. The 1986 per capita rate was 7.1 pounds. The 1994 rate was 7.13 pounds, a total increase of only 0.4 percent in eight years. It is reasonable to assume that the factors that tend to increase solid waste generation will be offset to some extent by the factors that tend to decrease solid waste generation and that solid waste generation rates will remain fairly stable through the foreseeable future. Based on these premises the SWA has adopted the current level of service specified in the Comprehensive Plan, and uses these figures to feed the Landfill Depletion Model.

6. **REVISE Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Level of Service data by service provider for unincorporated Palm Beach County. Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Sub-Element, Table 1, Page 10.0-UT and Table 2, Page 11.0- UT. The proposed updates are shown in the following three pages:**

Table 1

**Minimum Level of Service Standards for Potable Water  
(Policy 1.2-a)**  
[OJ 5.011(2)(c)2(b), F.A.C.]

Facility	Potable Water (1)	Fire Flow (2)	Storage
Palm Beach County WUD WTP's 1,2,3,5,7,8,9	182	1,200 (3) 700	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
Seacoast Utility Authority	110	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
Acme Improvement District	207	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
Town of Jupiter	350	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
City of Riviera Beach	177	1,200	4.3 million gallons
Village of Palm Springs	194	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
City of Lake Worth			
City of Boynton Beach	200	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
City of Delray Beach	263—peak 195—average	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
City of Boca Raton	387	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
Village of Royal Palm Beach	100	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
City of Belle Glade	91	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
City of Pahokee	93	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
City of South Bay	174	1,200	2/3 Average Daily Flow of System
Seminole Water Control District			

(1) In gallons per capita per day (gpd)  
(2) Gallons per minute (gpm) at 30 p.s.i.  
(3) 1,200 gpm for new development  
700 gpm for older developments

Source: Utility Providers, 1996

**Table 1**

**Minimum Level of Service Standards for Potable Water**  
**(Policy 1.2-a)**  
**[9J-5.011(2)(c)2(b), F.A.C.]**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Potable Water (1)</b>	<b>Fire Flow (2)</b>	<b>Storage (3)</b>
Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department	<u>180-peak</u> <u>120-average</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
Seacoast Utility Authority	<u>191</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
Acme- (Village of Wellington)	<u>181</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
Town of Jupiter	<u>170</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
City of Riviera Beach	<u>195</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>4.0 3 million gallons</u>
Village of Palm Springs	<u>194</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
City of Lake Worth	<u>170</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>5.9 million gallons</u>
City of Boynton Beach	<u>200</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>10.3 million gallons</u>
City of Delray Beach	<u>263 - peak</u> <u>195- average</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
City of Boca Raton	<u>387</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
Village of Royal Palm Beach	<u>135</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
City of Belle Glade	<u>91</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
City of Pahokee	<u>100</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
City of South Bay	<u>150</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>2/3 ADF of System</u>
Seminole Water Contr. District (4)	<u>20</u>	<u>1,500 Res./1,500-5,000 Comm.</u>	<u>100% ADF of System</u>

(1) In gallons per capita per day (gpd). Source: Utility Providers, 1998

(2) Requirements for Fire Flow in PBC. Source: Fire Rescue Ordinance # 98-29 / In gallons per minute (gpm)

(3) ADF stands for "Average Daily Flow" of the system

(4) Currently serving two schools. Source: PBCHD, 1997

Table 2

**Minimum Level of Service Standards for Sanitary Sewer Wastewater  
(Policy 1.3-a)**  
[9J-5.011(2)(c)2(b), F.A.C.]

Facility	Wastewater (1)	Effluent	Sludge
Palm Beach County <u>Water Utilities</u> <u>Department WUD</u>	82 <u>80</u> ADF 95 <u>100</u> 3MRA	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
City of Boca Raton	147	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
City of Delray Beach	117	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
City of Boynton Beach	90	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
City of Riviera Beach	135	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
Village of Royal Palm Beach	85	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
Village of Palm Springs/Lake Worth	75	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
City of Belle Glade	101	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
City of Pahokee	400 <u>90</u>	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
City of South Bay	463 <u>150</u>	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
Loxahatchee River District	85 <u>105</u>	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP
Seacoast Utility Authority	94 <u>107</u>	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP
Acme Improvement District ( <u>Village</u> <u>of Wellington</u> )	70 <u>100</u>	Per EPA/DEP	Per DEP/SWA
Seminole Water Control District (2)	20	Per EPA/DEP	Per EPA/DEP

Source: Service Providers, 1996

(1) Gallons per Capita per Day (gpd). Source: Service Providers 1998  
(2) Currently serving two schools. Source: PBCHD, 1997

7. **ADD Goal 2 of Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer**, Potable Water and Sanitary Sewer Sub-element, Goals, Objectives and Policies, Goal 2, Page 15.0-UT.

**GOAL 2      WATER AND GROUNDWATER PROTECTION** [9J.5.011(2)(a), F.A.C.]

It is the GOAL of Palm Beach County to promote the conservation and protection of surface and groundwater resources with the purpose of securing future water supplies for urban and agricultural users and for the preservation and enhancement of the regional ecosystem.

8. **REVISE Policy language and ULDC reference in Potable Water & Sanitary Sewer**. Potable Water and Wastewater, Policy 2.2-e, Page 17.0-UT.

**Policy 2.2-e:** The County and the Palm Beach County Health Department shall continue to enforce the provisions of the ULDC (Article 16 of the ULDC - Public Health Department regulations; In particular, Section 16.1.3 of Environmental Control Rule I), which requires the abandonment of on-site systems and connection to a central system within 90 days of the availability of said central system; sets the general provisions for construction, use and abandonment of on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems; and Section 16.1.4 addressing permits, permit conditions and approvals of such systems [9J-5011(2) (c) 4 and 10D-6, F.A.C.]

9. **REVISE Solid Waste policy language.** Solid Waste Sub-Element, Policy 1.1-a, Page 28.0-UT.

**Policy 1.1-a:** Palm Beach County shall monitor the implementation of the ISWMP and adopt any future modification or update to the plan. The Board of County Commissioners shall adopt in by 1997 as a part of the County Comprehensive Plan, through the BCC appointed SWA Citizens Advisory Committee, the *Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP)* of the SWA of Palm Beach County, as the program for solid waste management in Palm Beach County.

10. **REVISE Solid Waste policy language.** Solid Waste Sub-Element, Policy 1.2-b, Page 29.0-UT.

**Policy 1.2-b:** Palm Beach County and the Solid Waste Authority shall continue to implement programs with the purpose of further reducing waste in Palm Beach County. The Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach County met The County and the Solid Waste Authority shall continue to implement programs based on the 1995 Interlocal Agreement in order to meet the recycling goals of the 1988 Solid Waste Management Act, and the Authority's goal of achieving a 50% reduction in the quantity of waste landfilled by 1998. The waste quantities of 1988 shall be used as the basis for comparison.

C. **Historic Preservation Element**, Revisions to the Model Element Format

**ADDITIONS:** To add an inventory of designated historic sites and districts. The additions are shown with the text underlined.

**I. Introduction, B. Assessment and Conclusions**

*(unaltered text omitted for brevity)*

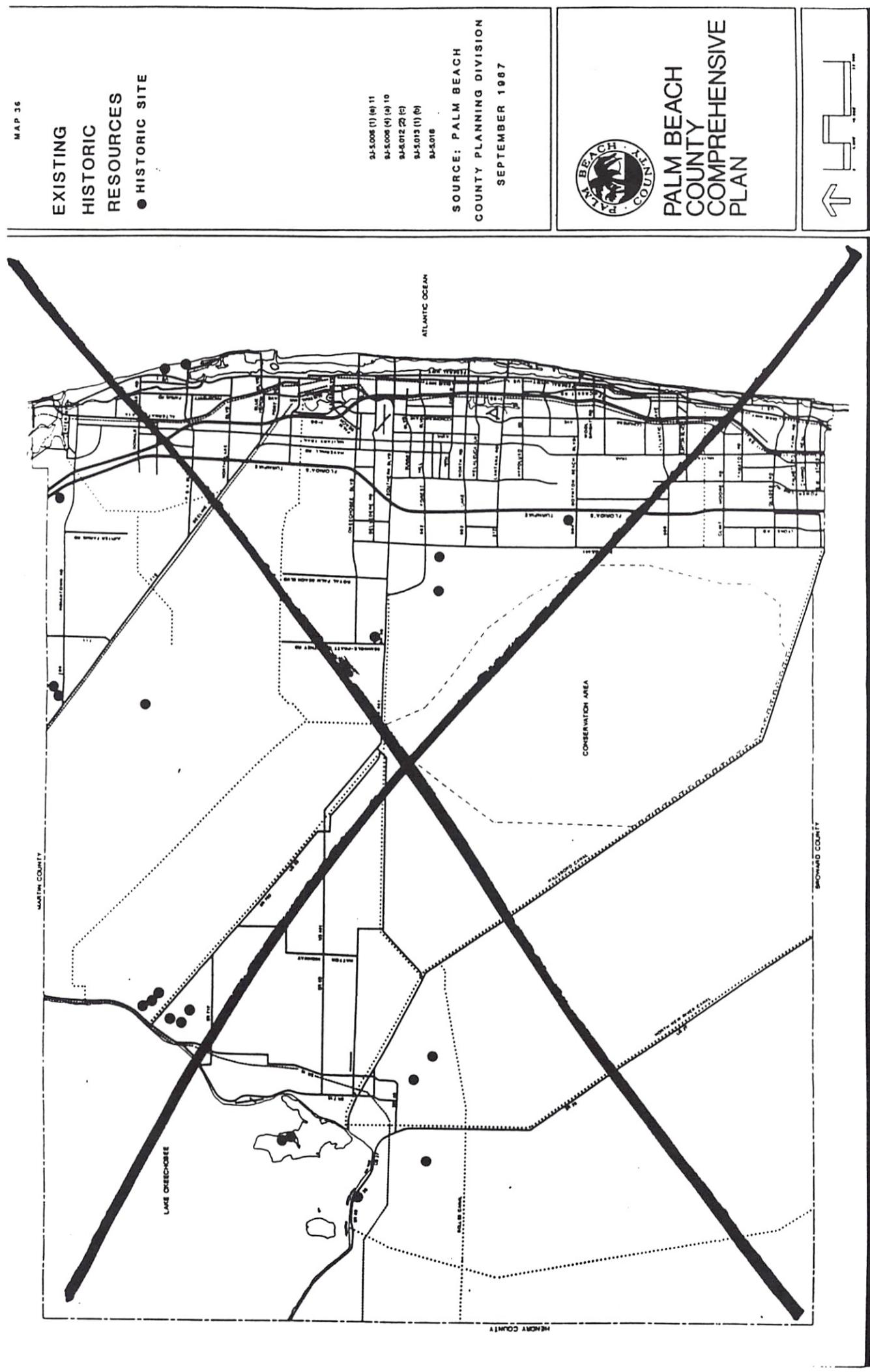
... and the opportunity to work collaboratively with other County departments and other entities to ensure the preservation of historic resources.

The following historic sites and districts have been designated by the Board of County Commissioners as of August, 1999:

1. The Tindall House Historic Site, Jupiter, Florida. (November 17, 1997)
2. The Cabana Club Porte Cochere Historic Site, Boca Raton, Florida. (November 17, 1997)
3. The Camino Real and Camino Real Bridge Historic District, Boca Raton, Florida. (November 17, 1997)
4. The Riverbend Regional Park Historic District, Jupiter Farms, Florida. (April 20, 1999)

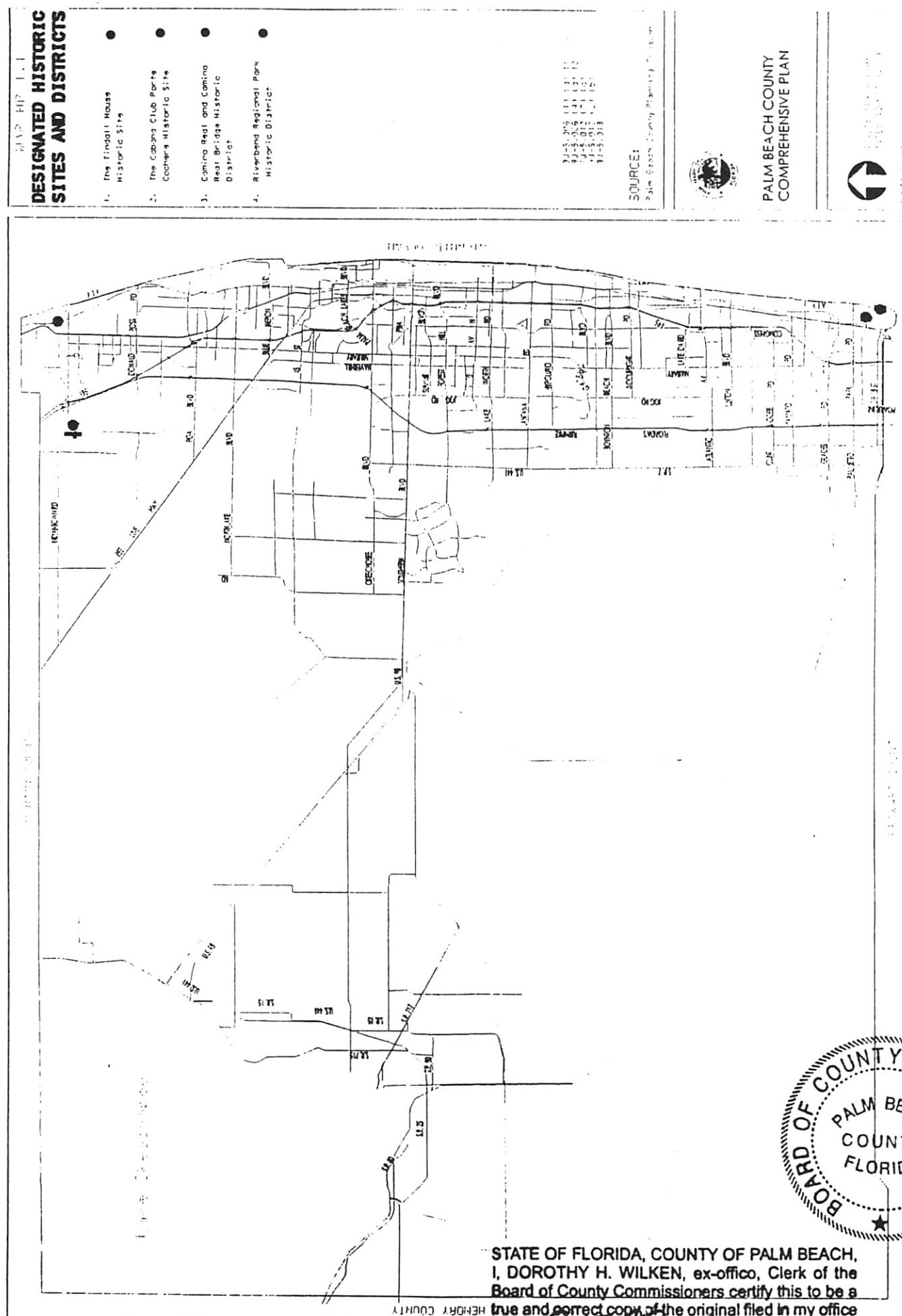
**D. Map Series, Delete the Historic Resources Map**

**DELETION:** To delete the Historic Resources Map from the Comprehensive Plan Map Series.



**E. Map Series, Add the Designated Historic Sites and Districts Map**

**ADDITION:** To add a Designated Historic Sites and Districts Map to the Comprehensive Plan Map Series.



STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF PALM BEACH,  
I, DOROTHY H. WILKEN, ex-officio, Clerk of the  
Board of County Commissioners certify this to be a  
true and correct copy of the original filed in my office

DATED at West Palm Beach, FL. on 9-1-99  
DOROTHY H. WILKEN, Clerk  
BY *Ollie O. Norce* D.C.